

a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent, payable on and after the 10th inst.; the Fulton Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The balance of the house, &c., was announced this morning. This is a branch of the St. Louis house. There are several other houses, and it is supposed they have all gone to a broker. This is one of the oldest houses in the country, and until very lately was supposed to be very strong. The feature of the present revolution is, that some of our oldest and largest mercantile concerns have been the first to suspend. We are requested to say that Mr. Chouteau's iron house in this city, known and conducted under the firm of P. Chouteau, Jr., Sanford & Co., at No. 9 Nassau street, will not suspend, but most promptly all its engagements. The business and assets of this latter firm have always been kept entirely distinct from those of Mr. Chouteau's other houses.

The failure of a large banker, railroad director, speculator, &c., upon the river, is reported. The party named formerly occupied a prominent position as an executive officer of the Erie Railroad Company, and was indirectly involved to a large extent in the Long Dock Company. Several important interests at Newburg may suffer seriously by this suspension.

The Hudson River Bank, at Hudson; the Farmers' Bank of Hudson; the old Saratoga Bank, of this State; the Stark Bank, of Vermont; and the Bank River Bank, of Massachusetts, notes are thrown out this morning, in addition to those previously mentioned.

At the second board the market was on the whole lower.

American Exchange Bank declined 1½ cent; Reading, 1¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 1; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 2; New York Central opened at 66, but fell immediately back to 62½ cent, and closed heavy at that. There

was not much business in afternoon, there being no buy or sell from the want of means and the disposition. A general thing, all of our railroad stocks are unproductive. It is pretty certain that on the part of these corporations there will be a general suspension of dividends, and it will be years before the best of them recover, and many will never resume. We have long anticipated such a result, and it is about being realized. This class of securities will be unproductive for years. Bank stocks are set, tending down about as fast as any other on the list, and the rates are daily increasing.

The position of our banks is a matter for calm and serious consideration. This month and next is the time for our heavy payments, and we must look for such times in the financial world as have never before been seen or imagined. The banks have a dangerous and difficult part to perform during the next sixty days, and if they play it properly the future will be full of hope. The resolution pertaining to have been passed by the managers of these institutions amounts to just nothing at all. It was only partially agreed to, and not sufficiently official to be binding. It was intended more for fancy than fact, and it is our impression that the next return will show that it has not been carried out. The banks of this city cannot expand and preserve their position as specie paying institutions. Their only safety is in contraction. The banks of New England must suspend. We do not see how; but the banks of this city can sustain themselves if they will adhere to the policy they have for some weeks pursued. Nothing else can save them. The banks must now show to the community that they have in reality no soul, and they must not flinch in instant from the awful responsibility resting upon them. An expansion would lead to an immediate drain upon our specie reserve, and stop at once the current of specie now getting into their vaults. An expansion would temporarily relieve the community, but it would end in suspension of specie payments by the banks. Better hundred upon hundreds of our merchants should fall than our banks suspend. It is a distressing alternative, but we see no help for it. With our banks firm and fixed as specie paying institutions, the country may recover from this revolution in a few months, whereas a suspension of specie payment would prostrate every important interest, from which we should not recover in years. It is hard, and may seem cruel that the commercial community should be sacrificed to preserve our banking institutions, but it is necessary to do so as to guarantee the greatest good to the greatest number. Our banks must not look now to individual cases, but to the community at large. A few must be sacrificed—immolated, if necessary, to preserve the masses. We are aware that in advancing these measures we meet the condemnation of many, but we do not heed that, in pursuing the general object in view. The managers of our banks seem to be at last fully awake to the dangers and difficulties of their position, and we wish to assure them of the support and countenance of the public in a steady adherence to the course they have marked out for the immediate future. We are willing to abide by the result.

The Assistant Treasurer reports to day as follows:

Total receipts..... \$67,195.50
Total payments..... 733,935.49
Total balance..... 7,585.55

The payments to day include \$40,000 transferred to the First, Philadelphia, for coinage and quarter eagles.

A. H. Nisley will hold a special sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow (Saturday), at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

The account from Pittsburg report the Bank of Pittsburg still meeting all demands upon it in specie, and its deposits increasing. The brokers charge 10 per cent for paper over currency. The Wyoming Bank, at Wilkes-Barre, is also paying all demands in specie.

The dividend declared by the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, the 22 of February last, of three per cent on their capital stock, will be paid at their office on demand. Also, the interest on their bonds, due October 1, will be paid on presentation.

It is stated that the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, the suspension of which was noticed yesterday, had \$100,000 on deposit, and about \$22,000 discount-paper in its possession, and that \$22,000 of the latter is considered perfectly good. Depositors have been assured that they will not lose in the slightest degree, although they may have to wait a short time for their money.

We are informed that the Bank of British North America and other Canadian banks have ordered specie from England in amount rather than sell their exchange at present rates, and it will begin to arrive in two or three weeks. This is a move in the right direction, and we hope the example will be followed in other quarters.

The same concern of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, some of the depositors in the Savings Bank, Fourth street, became frightened, not knowing but their bank had broken. They accordingly crowded the bank and demanded payment of their deposits. They were promptly paid, and the alarm abated.

The merchants of Boston held a meeting to-day to take into consideration the state of financial affairs. The conclusion came to was that the banks must be sustained at all hazards and at any sacrifice. The resolution will be sent under the telegraphic head.

The successful Arabic, at this port from Liverpool this morning, brings us three days later news. The financial and commercial accounts are important. The London bazaar market was sanguine, and quotations for consols show a slight decline. The rates of interest ruled at 5½ a per cent for money. The markets for coins and banknotes were active at better prices. The political news is highly interesting.

We are requested by Mr. Andrew Carrigan, Receiver of the Mechanics' Banking Association, to state that Monday next, October 5, is the last day allowed to depositors and others having claims against that institution in which to file their claims with him, in order to entitle them to the full dividends.

The merchants of Boston held a meeting to-day to take into consideration the state of financial affairs. The conclusion came to was that the banks must be sustained at all hazards and at any sacrifice. The resolution will be sent under the telegraphic head.

The number of applications for bounty land under the act of March 1854, received at the Pension Bureau during the month of September was 1,256, and the number of warrants issued 1,036. The number of acres of land required to satisfy these warrants will be 240,700, as follows:

1,240 warrants of 160 acres each.....	214,400
194 " 120 "	25,320
80 " 60 "	4,800
2 " 40 "	640
5 " 40 "	200
Total.....	214,940

To satisfy these warrants will require acres of the public lands, as follows:

20,775 warrants, for 160 acres each.....	3,227,480
5,247 " 120 "	631,200
4,706 " 60 "	275,360
500 " 40 "	20,000
463 " 30 "	13,890
5 " 20 "	1,000
5 " 10 "	500
214,940 Total number of applications.....	3,698,430

To satisfy these warrants will require acres of the public lands, as follows:

1,240 warrants of 160 acres each.....	214,400
194 " 120 "	25,320
80 " 60 "	4,800
2 " 40 "	640
5 " 40 "	200
Total.....	214,940

The Albany Journal says:

The argument of a nation in the great Trial case before the Court of Appeals yesterday, the trial was to determine whether the Bank of America, Trust and Banking Company, David Lovett, was really paid out for his stock, cause, fees, and other legal expenses, up to the first day of May last, the sum of \$100,000.00, that other expenses of the same kind have been incurred, and when he was paid out the sum of about \$100,000. It is stated that the trial court received Mr. Palmer, his paid out for costs, &c., over \$25,000. The amount paid out by the general receiver, representing only the expenses of one side, to a multiplicity of law suits, it may be, was \$100,000. The amount paid out by the parties on the other side, and that the litigation growing out of the affairs of this Trust Company has already cost a sum exceeding half a million of dollars.

The motion yesterday related to the question whether the concern fees and other expenses, other than in the tax and audit, were paid out by the general receiver, and by those who will see it is a good investment, to commence and complete it, without the intercession of any extraordinary financial ability; then let the stockholders hold their own meetings—monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually—as they may see necessary, (which they are always now supposed to do,) elect their officers, prescribe their plans for the future, and express their approval or disapproval of their acts during the past. A board of directors, under our present plan, are elected by the stockholders, who assign all care and interest in their property to their hands, and look to them to manage the road in all its details. One, two or three members invariably control the appointments, direct the general policy, too often attempt directors of the practical operations, and in fact, entirely control the concern, the others merely negotiating—an infinite acquaintance with its affairs, which are made through their connection with companies, stockholders and agents.

The deputys and agents at the United States Mint, Phil-

delphia, during the month of September, 1857, were as follows:

U. S. MINT—DEPOSITS AND EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER, 1857.

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.

Value.

From California..... \$1,366,415.50

From other sources..... 6,064.50

Total gold deposited..... \$1,372,479.00

—THE BILLION DEPOSED.

Value.

Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar received for exchange for new coins..... 11,385.00

Total silver..... \$178,490.00

Copper cents (0.8) received for exchange for new coins..... 2,115.00

Total deposits..... \$1,329,075.00

CURRENCY EXCHANGED—GOLD.

Denomination. No. of Pieces. Value.

Double eagles..... 49,921 \$935,040

Quarter dollars..... 26,000 8237,000

Dimes..... 948,030 204,000

Half dollars..... 2,876 500

Total..... \$2,446,000 \$34,400

—THE BILLION EXCHANGED.

Value.

Double eagles..... \$1,327,902 \$1,366,440

Amount and denominations of coins on hand September 30, 1857.

—GOLD.

Double eagles..... \$126,750.00 Dollars.

Hundred dollar bills..... 100 100

Fifty dollar bills..... 100 50

Twenty dollar bills..... 3,600 100

Quarters..... 48,881 100

Dimes..... 2,876 500

Hundred dollar bills..... 1,000 100

Half dollars..... 449 73 Cents..... 14 44

Total..... \$192,316.73 Total..... \$197,419.74

Since the suspension of specie payments in Philadelphia the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered large transfers of bullion from the sub-treasury of this port to that city, and metals whatever we have received the value for

the increase of our construction account from June 1, 1856 to June 1, 1857, was..... \$1,545,810.75

And is represented by the sum of \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1857, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1858, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1859, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1860, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1861, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1862, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1863, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1864, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1865, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1866, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1867, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1868, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1869, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1870, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1871, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1872, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1873, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1874, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1875, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1876, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1877, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1878, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1879, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1880, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1881, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1882, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1883, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1884, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1885, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1886, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1887, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1888, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1889, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1890, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1891, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1892, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1893, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1894, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1895, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1896, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1897, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1898, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1899, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1900, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1901, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1902, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1903, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1904, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1905, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1906, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1907, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1908, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1909, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1910, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1911, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1912, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1913, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1914, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1915, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1916, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1917, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1918, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1919, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1920, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1921, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1922, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 1923, and \$100,000 added to the balance of our construction account for the year ending June 1, 192